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Sunday, August 28, 1910

It ought not to be difficult to decide as between Americanism and Orientalism.

Not even a man who dares to face the music would stand for Apostle Grant's singing.

They say that even the boys on the street are singing "We've a picture of your finish, Hiram Booth."

It seems that the big stick has become such a hot proposition that the only question now is as to how to drop it.

According to news from Washington, the War Department refuses to blow good money in shooting up the atmosphere.

Looks as if it is not what the politicians will give Colonel Roosevelt as it is what he will take away from them.

President Taft declares that New Yorkers will have to fight their own political battles; but the question is, will Teddy let 'em?

Halley's comet, according to the astronomers, "went some" when it paid us its recent visit, but the Colonel is breaking the record.

Probably the best evidence of the perversity of Mormon church newspapers is in the fact that they are ashamed to have the truth known.

Bill Barnes of New York says that he wants Mr. Roosevelt to quit fighting, but that is not to say that he wants the Colonel to quit living.

Some of his brethren declare that Elder Joseph E. Taylor (him of the much polygamous reward money) is so stingy that he doesn't even cast much of a shadow.

But the difference between the advertising that Utah receives from the church newspapers and from The Tribune is that The Tribune tells the truth.

It isn't to be supposed, though, that when Elder Brigham H. Roberts wrote "A New Witness for God," he imagined he was placing the Almighty under obligation.

Mr. Pinchot says that the recent forest fires were altogether unnecessary, but it is difficult to see wherein anything that Mr. Pinchot has done would help to prevent 'em.

Of course, if the people of Utah want to protect polygamy and polygamists, they can do no more effective thing than to take the advice proceeding out of the "Mouth" of Apostle Smoot.

Emperor William of Germany is said to be displaying a warlike spirit again; but it is impossible to see how that information is going to help us to forget that Somebody over on this side has also broken loose.

Doctor Kimm thinks that the United States will be drawn into war with Japan within five years. He should remember, however, that there is not considered to be a fight where the other fellow is so easily licked.

"For there are certain men crept in unawares, who were before of old ordained to this condemnation, ungodly men, turning the grace of our God into lasciviousness, and denying the only Lord God, and our Lord Jesus Christ."

—Jude, 4.

Mr. Taft says that he is willing to keep his hands off New York politics

because it is not proper, in his opinion, for a President of the United States to interfere with local affairs. From which we gather that if there is anything that the President is going to do, perpetuating "My Policies" is not it.

THE SCHOOLS TOMORROW.

The public schools of this city open tomorrow. We think it would have been better if they had not opened until the following week. Still, the board has settled it and tomorrow they open. It is to be hoped that all will go well, and that every one will be found prepared so far as possible for this early opening.

The grade schools will undoubtedly show increased attendance, especially after a few days. Some of the workers have contracts that hold them until the end of the month, but next week undoubtedly the grade enrollment will be at its maximum. The primary enrollment can of course take on its full proportions at once. The high school, unfortunately, must remain in its present quarters for the full school year, possibly longer. The difficulty of selecting a proper site for the east side high school is one that taxes the ingenuity of the board, and indeed of all concerned, to the utmost. The board first voted to put the school on the old Twelfth ward school site, but the difficulty of obtaining adjoining property sufficient, and the high price at which that realty is held, caused the board to reconsider its vote to put the school on that site; but whether this will have the effect of bringing down the price of the property contiguous so that the board can buy at a reasonable price, or whether the selection of another site is imperative, time alone can tell.

In the meantime, however, the high school will start off with greater numbers than ever before, and under auspices most satisfactory and favorable. Under the management of Principal Eaton, the high school has not only attained great proportions, but it has attained a standing and celebrity in every way advantageous to itself and to the city. The high school work under his management is well and thoroughly done, and to him is very largely due the formation of the famous Cadet Corps which has shed so much luster upon this school and has been such a pride to the city.

The public schools should be, and they are, a pride to everyone in the city. This, however, is not to say that we must rest with what has been accomplished. Improvement is the order of the day, and improvement is necessary in the school work, even though it seems to some that the so-called improvement is retrogression. The fact is that we have too many fads, too many national and unproved courses to the detriment of the solid foundations of education. It is almost proverbial that the pupils in the public schools today do not know how to spell, and there seems to be no way under the present formulas of instruction to get them to realize the importance of their defect in this respect. The "phonetic system" of reading is destructive of the knowledge of spelling, and in fact is contrary to the whole alphabetic system. The phonetic idea harks back to the old symbolic forms of writing which the alphabet is usually supposed to supersede. But there appears to be a reactionary tendency in the human mind, a disposition to hark back to discarded ideas and forms; and this appears to be the basis of the vogue of the "phonetic method" of reading.

It is to be hoped that a reaction toward real progression may ensue before long, and that the schools will throw off a lot of fads and get down to actual service to the people, not confining themselves so much as heretofore to theoretical study and textual preparation for the university and college courses, which so few of the pupils ever reach, but to which the real stress and aim of educational life has been heretofore too much directed.

But the schools as they are, we must all support, and bend our best energies to making them the yet better schools of the future.

OVATIONS TO ROOSEVELT.

The popularity of President Roosevelt with the American people appears to be just as tremendous as ever. The crowds flock to see him. Everything he does or says is noted and applauded. He is the popular hero now even more, if there is a difference, than when he was President.

It is a popularity that anyone else would find it hard to live up to, but Roosevelt finds it easy. In fact, he likes to do the things that will attract popular attention and acclaim. He is sufficient of a demagogue to be the attractive figure to the populace, and sufficient of a sound politician not to go too far and mar his popularity by anything brash or unseemly.

From the beginning of this tour that he is making throughout the country until he reached Cheyenne, it was just the same; only there seemed to be a greater furor for him and attraction by him of the people of the Old West than in New York.

He is certainly the master politician of our time. He can get from the people whatever he wants, even the liberty to make laws for himself and to ignore those laws of which he does not approve. That is, the people appear ready to give him all the powers of a dictator without the name, and to applaud whatever he does whether there is law or precedent for it or not. The populace appear to think that he is their man; that he is devoted to their interests; that he will do nothing in opposition to their views and to what they would like. In short, they trust him absolutely, and believe that in his hands their duties and interests are secure, no matter in what form he may choose to exercise his power or in what way he may move to take up their cause.

The peril of all this to popular government is evident, or would be in a less settled political and civic condition than that which we enjoy. But it is hard to persuade the people that there is any danger, and perhaps there is none. But it is a perilous situation, all the same, and one the like of which could be used later on by a more designing and evil-minded demagogue for the most sinister and dangerous ends.

WARLIKE AND MEDIEVAL.

The speech of Kaiser Wilhelm, the pith of which was reported in the dispatches yesterday morning, had a quite warlike and medieval tone. He is the God-ordained monarch of Germany, and particularly of Prussia; and the people have nothing to do with him, save to recognize and obey! He does not obtain his title from them, but direct from God himself, so that any who may be disposed to criticize him thereby criticize a work of God, and those who rebel against him rebel against God. All that is quite medieval, and reads strange enough in these modern times.

The Kaiser followed up his theme by saying that it was the duty of all Germans to give their first thought to strengthening the Empire, and especially to making it so terrible in war and so warlike in peace that none would dare to provoke or attack it. There is, of course, a basis of sound sense in this, but when coupled with the former proposition that the ruler is ordained of God and not of the people, and that he may do as he will with this tremendous engine of war, the peril of the situation is evident. And from the comment of German newspapers, that peril is fully realized in Germany; and the cry goes up again as on a former occasion when the Emperor indulged in wild and sensational talk, to put him under the guardianship of the premier and to have him speak in public and officially only when he is permitted, and then to say only those things that are drawn up for him to say. And that is evidently a wise and safe course, both for the Kaiser and for the German people.

But the curious inconsistency of the working of the Kaiser's mind appeared when he spoke of the "illustrious Queen Louise," under whose auspices and fostering care the foundation for Germany's military strength and glory was laid. Curiously enough, he drew from the life of the warlike and public-spirited queen a lesson to German women not to meddle with public matters, but that their real task is "in quiet work at home and in the family." It is curious indeed for anyone, even so erratic an individual as Kaiser Wilhelm, to make this sudden shift. He holds up Queen Louise as a great example for German women and for the German nation. Queen Louise was essentially warlike, and her influence in public affairs and in public life of Germany was supreme for a century. In fact, it is supreme now. Her influence was for militarism, for the strengthening of the fighting force of the German people. Her mind revolted at the suggestion of Germany by Napoleon, and her whole being was devoted to the founding of a military system even against Napoleon's decrees, what would make Germany a great war power. She was the high patriotic German of her time, the one most influential in bringing about the development of the military strength of the German people; and yet, curiously enough, her figure, her example, and her qualities are brought forward by the Kaiser as an illustration of the need for German women to keep out of public life, to remain quietly at home and attend to their household affairs. But suppose Queen Louise had modeled her life upon that idea! What, then, would there have been in her life and example to place her so high in the estimation of the German people and especially in the estimation of the German Emperor? It is, on the contrary, precisely because Queen Louise did not do the things that the German Emperor says women should do, and because she did the things which he now says women should not do, that she was great, and is so justly honored by the German people.

It is well enough for the German Emperor to inculcate the home virtues, and to impress them upon the German women, but clearly he should take a different example than Queen Louise to enforce his point. The speech has caused a good deal of uneasiness in Germany, and is likely to disturb Europe more or less until it echoes die away. Doubtless, however, the muzzle will be quickly put upon the Kaiser now, as it was before when he gave his incendiary interview to the London Telegraph. And then we shall hear no more from him, except in the way of official routine, for another period of years.

TAFT CHANGES AGAIN.

It is really humorous to see the celebrity with which the big man Taft can change his position and reverse his course. Here he was in New York politics right up to his neck. He was in with the New York bosses and co-incidentally in what they did. He appeared perfectly willing to stand where they had put him. But Roosevelt rudely jostled him out of that position, and compelled him to march right along with the Roosevelt procession.

As soon as Roosevelt gets away from New York, however, Taft gets out of the pool of New York politics and says that he will stay out and will have nothing to do with it.

In view of the muddle he made while he was in, this recent declaration of his will be approved by the public. He ought to have kept out altogether, or he ought to have gone in on his own account and cut his own swath. As it was, he let the bosses cut his first swath for him, and then Roosevelt to come and put him to cutting in the opposite direction. And now he is disgusted with himself, and with both propositions, and says he is not going to cut any swath in New York politics either for himself or for anybody else. In this, however, he is mistaken. As soon as Roosevelt gets back he will be found cutting swaths for Roosevelt just as before; because Roosevelt appears to be an irresistible force to him, and whenever he comes in contact with Roosevelt he comes under his influence at once, and does precisely what Roosevelt desires.

It is really comical to see the Taft tactics. He was opposed to the bumpy tariff bill, and demanded radical changes. He got the least change that ever a President got for his demand. Then he extolled the measure as the best tariff law ever passed. Then, when he came under Roosevelt's influence again, he hastened to say that the law is so bad that its immediate amendment is imperative. And his changes in the New York political situation, particularly as they effect Roosevelt, are fresh in the public mind.

It is comical to see a big man cut up shins; and Mr. Taft is a very big man, accentuating in his person the humor of his antics.

BUSINESS AND TRADE.

The opening of the Western Pacific for through passenger traffic on the 22nd instant was the leading business event of the week. On all sides it is conceded that the opening of this new line in all its departments will be of the highest importance to the business life and progress of Salt Lake City. It will, first of all, give us another through line to the coast, and as a sequence to that, it will be a powerful incentive for the building into this city of all the lines of the mid-belt transcontinental railroads; because by building to this point they get a thousand miles more haul of the transcontinental traffic on their own tracks than they have at present. Besides, this new line will open up large wealth in the Deep Creek and Eastern Nevada mining regions that heretofore have been too remote from railroad connections to afford them opportunity to handle their ores.

The general business of the city has been good and strong. The large influx of new population makes greater and more varied demand, and the merchants respond accordingly in stocks. The outlook for the fall trade is first-class. The mines are producing well, and the season's agricultural and live stock yields have been far above the usual, save only that the price of wool has been unsatisfactory, this because of the close combine of the woolen manufacturers who, by reason of the new tariff law, are given complete control of the American wool market, and want to get their "raw material" at "fair prices," as they put it. It will, however, be a year of unusual production in Utah in all lines, and trade is looking up correspondingly.

The building operations of the city continue in active form, work being rushed with noteworthy energy on the Kearns building and the Utah Hotel. Throughout the city also there is a pushing of building operations that is extremely gratifying to see. New business blocks are well in evidence, and for dwelling houses the flat, the apartment, and the bungalow are favorite forms of structure.

The real estate market shows a strong feeling of optimism, due to the lively inquiry for all kinds of property experienced during the week. Dealers report that this inquiry was treble that of any previous week during the summer, and they hold that this indicates more prospective buyers in the market as the fall comes on. A number of deals now in the making are expected to be consummated soon, especially since money is easier and the banks more liberal in their loans. Much prospective activity in realty centers, so far as one locality is concerned, on Third South street east of the new Gould station.

The past has been a week of especially good news from the mines of Utah. At Park City the Daly West is working in first class milling ore on the 1900 level, and a crosscut is being driven on the 2100 level for the same ore. The Daly Judge company has opened the 1600 level for the first time in years, and some good ore is being found, but some time will be required to clear away the drift on the main fissure where the best ore is expected.

In beginning work during the new week on increasing the capacity of the Arthur mill, formerly the Boston Consolidated plant, the Utah Copper company is proceeding along the plans first mapped out, getting in condition to break all records for copper production when the programme of copper curtailment has accomplished the end desired.

At Tintic, the Chief Consolidated company has recorded one of the most significant ore finds in its history, having a large body of rich silver and gold ore on the 1400 level.

The old camp of Alta has seized upon the latest developments in the Columbus Extension property to strengthen its courage for the future, and across the ridge in Big Cottonwood Canyon there are liberal ore shipments being made by the Cardiff and Carbonate companies. The control of the Baby McKee company passed from Chicago to Utah people during the past week, and this is another Big Cottonwood property ready for ore shipment.

No change has occurred in the local stock market situation, prices holding reasonably well in the absence of excessive selling or buying orders. The Eastern markets have been unsteady, the public not participating and the pro-

fessional traders have been uncertain in view of the unsettled crop and political situations. The best judges look for a speculative market for the immediate future, and advise profit taking whenever possible.

Throughout the State, the reports of crop conditions, of fruit yields, of the ranges, and of live stock, all tend toward fostering an optimistic feeling in business, and gratifying to the farmers, especially as the prices of farm products continue to rule high and the money for the crops being well and liberally diffused throughout the State.

The great commercial agencies of the country report the strengthening of business confidence by reason of the improved crop prospects. The harvests are turning out well, and the inaction of the summer months is drawing to a close. The renewed and venomous political activity is held, however, in many business quarters, to be a menace that will in some degree lessen the confidence of the business world in the immediate future.

There has been a drawing in of activity in a number of important lines, but a good deal of the activity so curtailed has been speculative, and the withdrawal does not hurt.

Retail trade continues to expand throughout the country, with increased, yet cautious jobbing orders. The metal market remains steady and firm, with improved outlook for copper.

The stock market is unstable and without much sustaining power. Whenever there is a little gain in price, the dealers realize and the slump begins. There appears to be plenty of money in the country, the large negotiations of railroad and other securities in Europe having turned the tide of gold importations so that we are getting back a little of the gold we sent out in the early summer.

On the whole, the outlook is favorable for good business activity for the remainder of the year, but there is an undertone of caution which will repress speculation, and will probably make more or less "tight money" for the remainder of the year.

THE "DEAD HAND."

We are printing this morning on another page, under the headlines "The Dead Hand in the Constitution of the United States," a thoughtful article by Mr. William W. Turlay, copied from the Twentieth Century Magazine. That there is great force in this article we believe that every thoughtful person who reads it will admit.

The constitution of the United States was framed under conditions practically as remote from the conditions of the life and activities of our day as were the governments of the ancient Grecian republics. There has been in fact more change in the thought and activities of mankind since the framing of our constitution than there was in the great interval between the Grecian civilization and the American revolution. Business has changed, transportation has changed, conveyance of information and of thought is so radically changed that we might be living in another world altogether as well as in another era of this world. We are now enjoying as a mere commonplace routine of daily life the telephone, the telegraph, the railroad, the modern dwelling with all its conveniences, all making up a life that would be absolutely strange and miraculous to the inhabitants of the earth at the time that our constitution was framed. If anyone had told the Fathers of the Republic that the United States of America would have ninety millions of population in a little over a century, that its energetic people would fill the land from sea to sea, that in four days a man might pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and might convey his business orders or social requirements in an instant; that he could converse with his family, friends or business associates from the room in which he might be, throughout any part of the city and even for hundreds of miles around, there would have been an instant consignment of the person telling these things to the madhouse. The insanity of that day is merely the commonplace actuality of today.

But we have the same old constitution; a constitution that is absolutely outgrown and unfit in many ways to serve our modern business and political life. Nothing more serviceable could be devised in the interest of republican institutions than to have a new constitutional convention charged with the duty of redrafting the constitution and bringing it up to modern requirements. And if that constitution was framed to carry the requirement of a new constitutional convention for the thorough re-writing of it every twenty-five or fifty years at the most, then that part would be a sufficient reason for the calling of a constitutional convention to re-draft the instrument. But to make it more adapted to modern business and political conditions would be the real reason for a constitutional convention which should make thorough revision.

No, Elder Joseph E. Taylor is not paying The Tribune for the advertising that we give him right along. While he has treated us rather shabbily with respect to that much polygamous reward money, that's no sign that we also should be stingy.

Doctors tell us that if we are thin we are not healthy, and that if we are fat there is something the matter with us. And yet a man does not claim to be right well when he says that he is "just middling."

At Cheyenne they have been "busting bronches" as a part of their Frontier day celebration, but Uncle Joe Cannon will assert that "busting bronches" is nothing at all to trying to "stick" an elephant.

TODAY IN HISTORY

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1910.

Birthdays of Germany's Great Poet. Today is the birthday of Germany's great poet, Goethe. Into a little family at Frankfurt, which revolved with awe around a clever but conceited and pompous father, inordinately conscious of the ennobling "von" in his name, Germany's greatest poet, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, was born in 1749. Though the family was a wealthy one, highly esteemed by the townsfolk, the boy received a curiously haphazard education, which might be called eccentric rather than defective.

Goethe grew up a most remarkable youth—beautiful, fiery, just haughty enough to please people's interest, and strong altogether in appearance and conversation that it is said that when he entered a public school every one stopped and hung on to his words and the attraction of his personality.

After studying at the University of Leipzig and Strasbourg for a period of three years, covering the years 1771, he took his degree of licentiate of law, a profession in which his father expected him to distinguish himself. Instead of taking any interest in legal matters, however, young Goethe's fiery spirit revolted against the study of Latin and Greek, and he turned to literature. He published anonymously, they missed the public eye; but two years later, in 1773, he wrote "The Sorrows of Werther," based on the character of a mediocre youth, shot himself with the sword in the hands.

The effect of this novel, which is said to have been written in four weeks, on the reading public all over the continent, can best be imagined from the fact that it was forbidden by law in some countries. Even far China, then the tightest-closed land on the face of the earth, heard of "Werther," and sentimental youths, fairly drunk with its new wine of emotionality, shot themselves with the book in their hands.

From that time on Goethe's path to success was easy; indeed, it had never been hard. In 1775 he was appointed secretary to the duke of Saxe-Weimar, and he lived at his court. This was the poet's heyday of glory, lasting longer than his days of general fame for the two great men devoted together in terms of the happiest friendship until the duke died in 1828. Goethe had administrative ability, and he had filled a number of court offices, ranging from director of the ducal theater to minister of state.

In the splendid house which his patron had built for him, the poet produced his "Faust," "Clavigo," "Tasso," "Electra," "Wilhelm Meister," and other works which are now German classics. His last important undertaking was his "Autobiography," published in 1830. Two years later, on March 22, Goethe died and was buried beside his old friend, the duke.

August 28 is the date of the discovery of Delaware Bay by Henry Hudson, in 1609. It is the birthday of John Stark, the Revolutionary soldier who defeated Burgoyne at Bennington, Vt. 1781; Nathaniel Hawthorne, the "Luther of the Early Temperance Reform" (1839); James Watt, inventor of the chilled pump (1823); Irvin D. Sankey, the singing evangelist (1840); Frederick Douglass, the abolitionist (1818); the American lawyer and diplomat (1847) and Frederick H. Bigelow, the astronomer (1833). The death of Leigh Hunt, the poet, critic and miscellaneous writer, in 1855.

LOCAL HISTORY

WHAT HAPPENED AUGUST 27.

- 1849—Captain Howard Stansbury and party of surveyors arrived in Salt Lake City accompanied by Lieutenant John W. Gunnison.
- 1850—Captain Howard Stansbury and party, having completed their survey, left Salt Lake City and their return to Washington, D. C. Brigham Young, Heber K. Kimball, Orson F. Whitney, Newell K. Whitney, Daniel Wells and others left Salt Lake City for the purpose of locating a city on the Weber (Ogden). They returned on the 31st, having located the corner stake and given a plan for the city of Ogden.
- 1852—A special two days' conference was commenced in Salt Lake City; 106 Mormons were called to go on missions.
- 1857—Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston was appointed successor to General W. S. Harney as commander of the Utah expedition.
- 1871—William Hutchinson was shot and killed at Coalville, Summit county.
- 1879—The order of Judge Foreman, committing George Q. Cannon, Brigham Young and Albert Carrington to the penitentiary for alleged contempt, was reversed by the supreme court of Utah and set aside; the prisoners were released.
- 1885—About 400 orphan children from Salt Lake City were treated to a free excursion to Garfield, under the auspices of the old folks' committee. Miss Elizabeth Ann Starkey was again arrested and sentenced by Commissioner McKay to another term of imprisonment, but a writ of habeas corpus and a hearing by Judge Zane procured her release.
- 1886—Herman F. F. Thorup of the First ward, Salt Lake City, was arrested for unlawful cabotage, taken before Commissioner McKay, fined under \$1000 bonds. Henry P. Henderson, recently appointed assistant justice of the territory, arrived in Salt Lake City and took the oath of office.
- 1889—The Hawaiian Saints from Salt Lake City, in charge of Harvey H. Cluff, arrived at the Skull Valley ranch, Tooele county, and founded the Josepa colony.
- 1893—Pehr A. Blomkvist of Provo, Utah, died at Helsingborg, Sweden, where he labored as a missionary.
- 1894—The Cannonville ward, Garfield county, was divided by Francis M. Lyman into three wards, namely Cannonville, Georgetown and Tropic.
- 1895—Wesley W. Willis was appointed bishop of Cannonville and George W. Johnson bishop of Georgetown.
- 1896—Patriarch Hiram Mace, a Mormon church veteran, died at Fillmore, Utah.
- 1899—Lightning plays havoc in Salt Lake. Three worlds' bicycle records broken at Salt Palace track. Six unsatisfactory bids received for city bonds. Carlson's planting mill burned at Ogden, with a loss of \$75,000.
- 1901—Death of Zina D. H. Young, George S. Clark pioneer of 1847, dies at Pleasant Grove.
- 1904—William E. Curtis, correspondent, here from the Orient.
- 1905—City councilmen returned from trip to Portland.
- 1906—Julia Dean, a Salt Lake actress, was married to Orma Caldera, in Chicago.

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